**Chapter 21 Wiki Quiz**

1. What were two big ideas that the new conservative order wanted to accomplish at the Congress of Vienna? Explain the point of view behind these ideas.

BOP----Enlightenment idea of harmony and creating a sense of security

Legitimacy---Perhaps based on a Hobbesean construct. State needs to provide order because humans are disorderly by nature. Order from 1 leader. Pepper this with notions of absolutism and order is now ordained by God.

1. What are possible ways to account for the different set of political circumstances and events that impacted France and Great Britain from 1815-1870? Pick an event in either France of GB to illustrate your point.

Britain has a parliament---worked out many of the tensions between in 1688-Glorious Rev. Parliament needs to respond to new layers of class as a result of the IR. Expands suffrage slowly in the various reform acts.

France emboldened absolutism in the aftermath of the religious and 30 years war. Little to no experience a powerful lawmaking body. Culminates in a violent revolution in 1789. Poltitical reaction to this and Nap. was reactionary and a return the Bourbon dynasty. Revolution of 1830 was really a revolution for upper middle class interests. 1848 was an attempt to go left. Nap III (practitioner of Realpolitik attempted to read all sides---but ultimately was an autocrat) Did ok until he discharged a rather reckless foreign policy. Ejected from Paris in 1870 after losing to the Prussians.

1. Explain an intellectual reaction against early 19th century Conservatism? What points of view under gird this reaction?

Liberalism---freedom of press, speech, expansion of suffrage, choice in economic pursuits). These are perspectives that derive from the Enlightenment project---Voltaire, Locke, Smith. Nationalists and Liberals would not want to see the fruits of the FR rot on the ground. Rather they kept the conversation alive and took action in 1830.

1. What is good evidence to suggest that the policies of interventionism and legitimacy could be rather hypocritical when push came to shove in the post Napoleon conservative order (Concert of Vienna)?

British support of the Greek Revolt? The Turks were the technically the legitimate political force but culturally what a Greek Revolution mean? Historically, democracy started there . Also Turks were Muslim; ethnocentrism played a role.

British support for the Monroe doctrine! Support revolutions by telling Europeans not intervene or try the “colonial thing” again! What? Britain gained power and influence with revolutions in Latin America. Any measure to expand the influence of British hegemony (to undo French or Spanish influence) was understood as a strong policy.

1. 19th Century Romanticism emphasized all of the following except:
2. Formal structure
3. Imagination
4. Emotion
5. Heroism
6. Personal fulfillment
7. The establishment of new prison systems and police forces in mid 19th century

Europe reflected:

1. A response to the upsurge of industrialization, urbanization, and radicalism
2. Desire for the autocratic monarchs to establish police states
3. New sympathy for the plight of the poor
4. Religious revivalist fervor
5. Need to find jobs for the unemployed
6. The July monarchy in France lasted from 1830 to 1848 was noted for:
7. Bourgeois liberalism
8. Autocratic absolutism
9. Ultra-rightest supremacy
10. The White Terror
11. Democratic franchise
12. The Decembrists were
13. Were Russians who defended Nicholas I from revolutionaries in 1825
14. Sought woman suffrage in Russia and peacefully demonstrated for that cause in 1825.
15. Led the revolt that overthrew Czar Nicholas I in 1825
16. Appealed to Czar Nicholas I for preservation of serfdom in 1825
17. Revolted in 1825 and sought a constitutional monarchy and the abolition of serfdom in Russia.
18. True or False: Marxism and Utopian Socialism can be understood as synonymous economic / political visions for Europe in the 19th Century.
19. True or False: Louis Phillip was also known as the “Citizen King.”